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(54) DOMESTIC SWEEPER FOR CARPETS, RUGS, OR OTHER FLOOR COVERINGS

(71) We, MOULINEX S.A., a French Body Corporate of 1, rue Jules-Ferry, 93170-Bagnolet, France, do hereby declare the invention, for which we pray that a patent may be granted to us, and the method by which it is to be performed, to be particularly described in and by the following statement:—

This invention relates to domestic sweepers intended for sweeping carpets, rugs or other floor coverings.

Floor coverings of the kind mentioned above, particularly those of synthetic fibre, are increasingly used in modern buildings and entail for the housewife a daily cleaning problem. Mechanical sweepers are available on the market which may be of some use, but which have rather limited effectiveness in certain cases, particularly when it is required to clean floor coverings of non-woven textiles which tend to retain dust through an electrostatic action, and which in addition do not have a sufficiently high coefficient of friction to turn the wheels of the mechanical sweeper at a suitable speed to ensure the effective rotational driving of the brush.

It is an object of the invention to provide a domestic sweeper which is particularly suitable for this kind of cleaning.

According to the invention there is provided a domestic sweeper for carpets, rugs, or other floor coverings, comprising a casing carried by wheels or rollers and having a handle articulated thereto to facilitate movement thereof over a surface to be swept, and within the casing a cylindrical brush mounted opposite an opening in the bottom of the casing at the front end thereof for rotation about a horizontal axis, an electric motor housed in the rear end of the casing and connected to the brush to effect rotation of the brush, and a dust collector, pan adjacent to the brush and located between the brush and the motor, wherein the dust collector pan is removable from the casing.

The driving of the brush by means of an electric motor ensures that it will in all cases have a sufficient speed of rotation to effect

suitable cleaning. Moreover, it is not necessary to move the sweeper to-and-fro continuously throughout the cleaning work. If the apparatus is kept stationary on any spot, not only is this not detrimental to good operation but it also permits a more intensive action at that spot when this is found necessary.

The invention will now be described, by way of example, with reference to the accompanying drawings, in which:—

Figure 1 is a section on line I—I, Figure 2, of a domestic sweeper according to the invention,

Figure 2 is a section on line II—II, Figure 1 after removal of a cover closing the sweeper casing and also the lid of a dust collector pan;

Figure 3 is a section of the dust collector pan taken out of the sweeper; and

Figure 4 is a top plan of Figure 3.

Referring to the drawings the domestic sweeper comprises, in a casing 10, Figure 1, which is carried by four rollers 12 and provided with a handle 14 articulated at 16, Figure 2, a rotary cylindrical brush 18 which has a horizontal axis and is adjacent to a dust collector pan 20.

The brush 18 is situated in the front region of the casing 10, opposite an opening 22 formed in the bottom wall 24 of the casing. The brush is carried by a U-shaped stirrup 26 which is pivotally mounted at 28 in the casing 10. The brush 18 is driven rotationally by an electric motor 30 which has a horizontal axis and is situated in the rear region of the casing 10.

The dust collector pan 20 is situated between the brush 18 and the motor 30. The casing 10 is divided by a vertical partition 32 into two compartments 34 and 36, of which the compartment 34 contains the brush 18 and the pan 20, while the compartment 36 contains the motor 30, whose output shaft 38 transmits its movement to the brush 18 by means of a belt 40 which passes through an aperture 42 formed in the partition 32.

The dust pan 20 can be removed from the

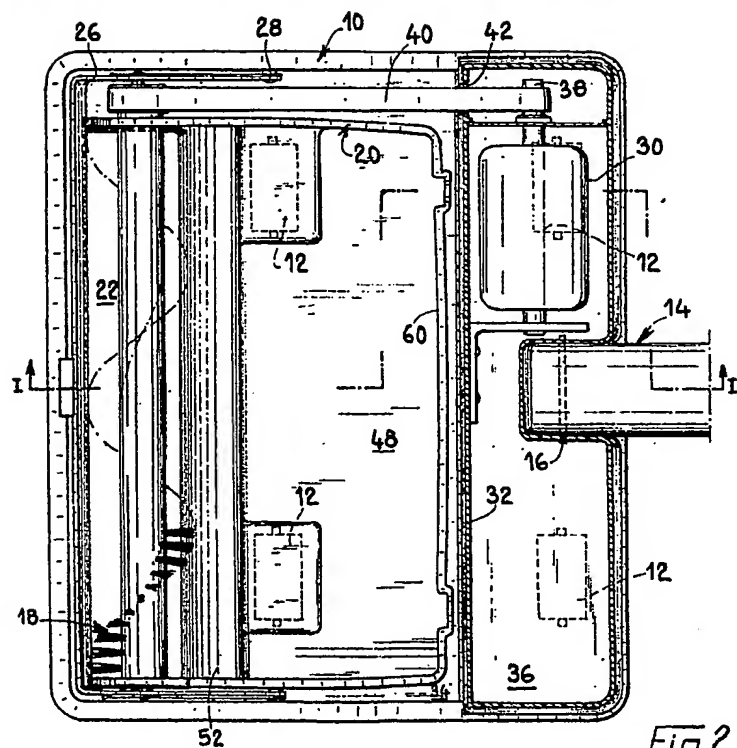
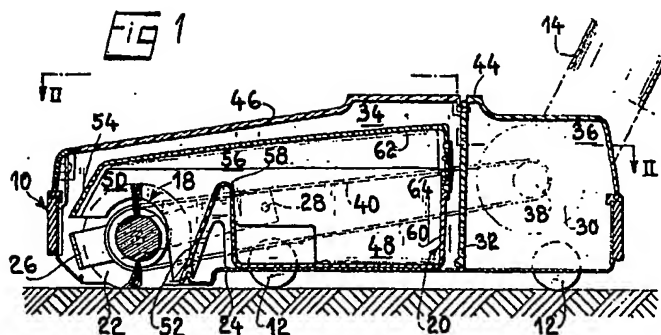


Fig 2

